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on p. 51 he cites as of great interest the observation and experiment of Professor Roscoe, elsewhere noted, as to the extraction of a hydrocarbon from the 'blue ground.' These references alone would indicate Professor Lewis' views, even apart from his own statement of them to the writer.

Mr. Becker also alludes to the broken crystals, as repeatedly seen by him in separate fragments enclosed or embedded in the rock, and as not being considered rarities at Kimberley. These occurrences, however, may well be due to the very causes treated of by Professor Lewis in explaining the brecciated character of the rock (p. 54 and above noted), especially the first and third, the latter in particular, 'subsequent explosions and movements in the crater' below. Any such action sufficient to break up the Kimberlite into the likeness of a breccia would easily shatter the highly cleavable diamond crystals and bring about the condition seen and described by Mr. Becker.

It may not be out of place here to recall an instance where, in another locality, the occurrence of diamond may be connected with a similar outbreak of igneous rock through beds containing carbon. In a paper, 'On Bohemian Garnets,' read by me before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and published in their Transactions for February, 1892, mention was made of a diamond crystal found in 1870 at Dlaschkowitz, Bohemia, among a number of the pyrope garnets which are derived from the decomposition of peridotite rock. After being disputed and identified, it was deposited in the public museum at Prague, where I examined it, as well as the locality where it was found. The decomposed serpentinous rock has evidently been transported from the north (probably by glacial action) and there are found, at a distance of twenty or thirty miles in that direction, basaltic outflows that have broken through the coal measures. Here, again, is a suggestion of similar conditions, and the occurrence of this single crystal is not without interest in such a connection, as may be a Ural crystal at Chitanka, where I identified serpentine and pyrope, but not any carbonaceous materials, as my time was very limited.

It is a matter for national pride that this re-

markable investigation should have been made by an American scientist; and a debt of gratitude is due both to the great English meteorologist—the editor, Professor Bonney—for his labor of love, alike to science and to a deceased friend, and also to Mrs. Lewis, who has so carefully sought to prepare and make public these papers of her brilliant and lamented husband.

GEORGE F. KUNZ.

NEW YORK.

#### NEW BOOKS.

*System der Bakterien.* DR. W. MIGULA. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1897. Pp. viii+368 and 6 plates.

*Manual of Bacteriology.* ROBERT MUIR and JAMES RITCHIE. Edinburgh and London, Young Pentland; New York, The Macmillan Company. 1897. Pp. xvi+519. \$3.25.

*The Calculus for Engineers.* JOHN PERRY. London and New York, Edward Arnold. 1897. Pp. vi+378. \$2.50.

*Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.* CHARLES EMERSON CURREY. London and New York, The Macmillan Company. 1897. Pp. xvi+442. \$2.50.

*Organic Chemistry for the Laboratory.* W. A. NOYES. Easton, Pa., Chemical Publishing Company. 1897. Pp. xi+257. \$1.50.

*The Psychology of the Emotions.* TH. RIBOT. London, Walter Scott, Ltd.; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. Pp. xix+455. \$1.25.

*Hallucinations and Illusions.* EDMUND PARISH. London, Walter Scott, Ltd.; New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1897. Pp. xiv+390.

*The New Psychology.* E. W. SCRIPTURE. London, Walter Scott, Ltd.; New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1897. Pp. xxiv+500. \$1.25.

*Introduction to Philosophy.* OSWALD KÜLPE. Translated by W. B. PILLSBURY and E. B. TITCHENER. London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, The Macmillan Company. 1897. Pp. x+256. \$1.60.

*Volcanoes of North America.* ISRAEL C. RUSSELL. New York and London, The Macmillan Company. 1897. Pp. xiv+346. \$4.00.